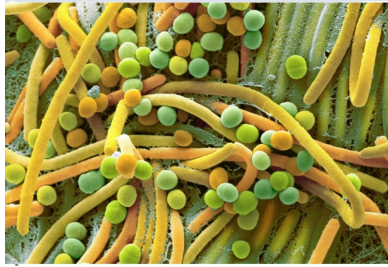


Bacteroides are microbes that dominate the guts of people who eat more animal protein and fat.
Dennis Kunkel Microscopy, Inc



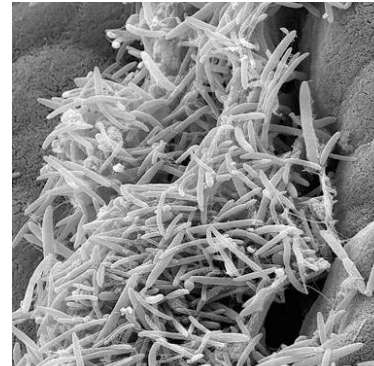
The head of a tape worm under an electron microscope



What does the caduceus represent?



https://wis-wander.weizmann.ac.il/sites/default/files/WT_S3_03-Crop-2-F-283%29-2.jpg



Gut bacteria. Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of various bacteria found in a sample from a human small intestine. The human intestine microbiome primary benefit is the uptake of energy from the fermentation of undigested carbohydrates and the absorption of short chain fatty acids. Research has shown that the relationship between intestinal flora and humans is not just commensal (a non-harmful coexistence), but rather a mutualistic relationship. The human body carries about 100 trillion microbes in the intestinal tract, a number 10 times greater than the total number of human cells in the body. Magnification: x15000 when printed 10 centimetres wide.

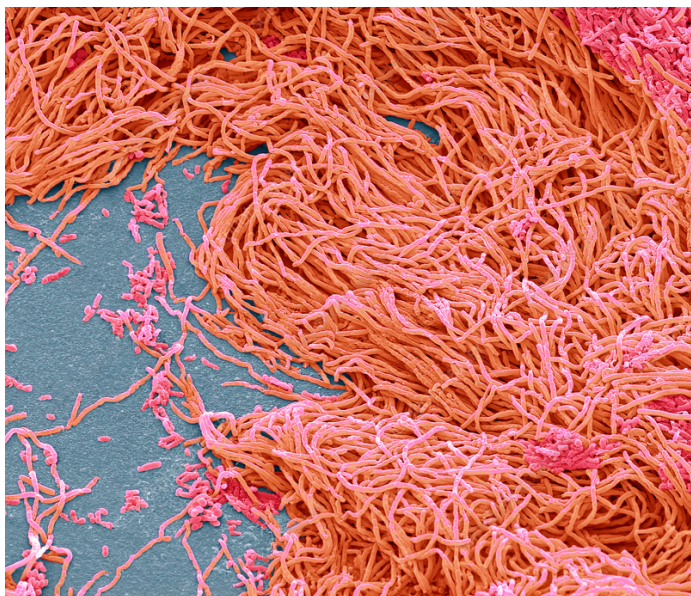
Hangry bacteria in your gut microbiome are linked to chronic disease – feeding them what they need could lead to happier cells and a healthier body



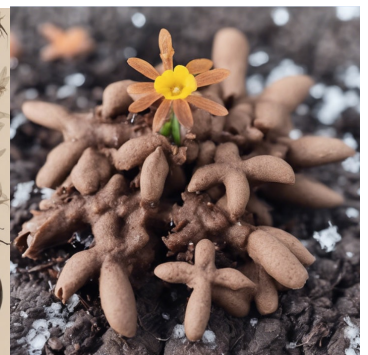
<https://theconversation.com/hangry-bacteria-in-your-gut-microbiome-are-linked-to-chronic-disease-feeding-them-what-they-need-could-lead-to-happier-cells-and-a-healthier-body-129486>

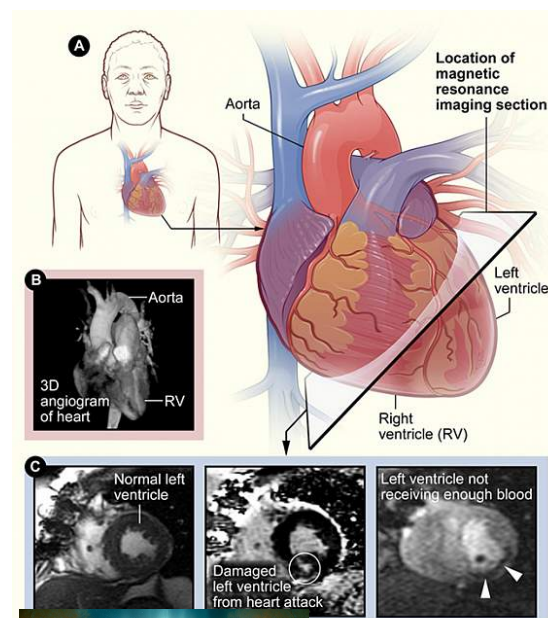
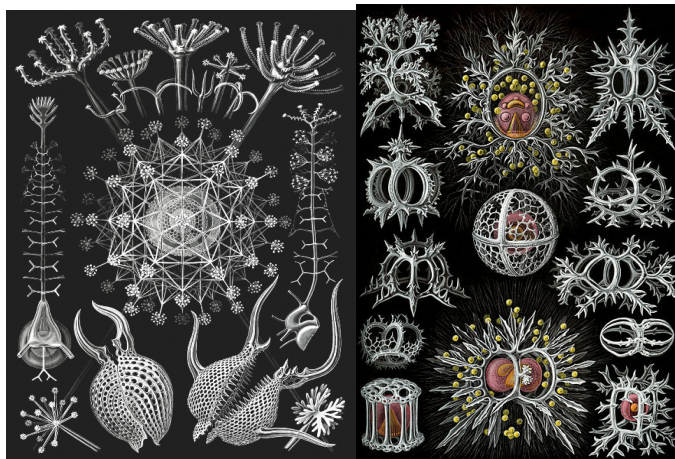
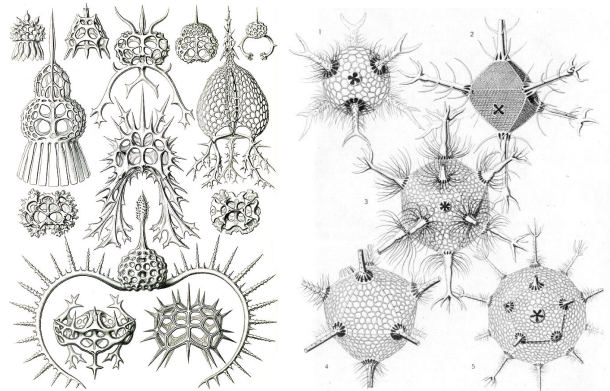
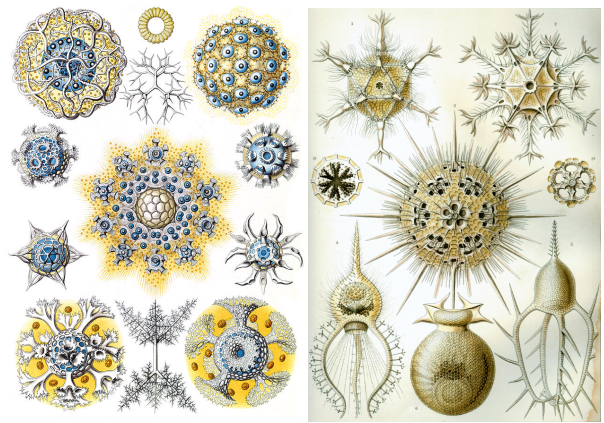


Faecal bacteria, SEM <https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/1371874/view>



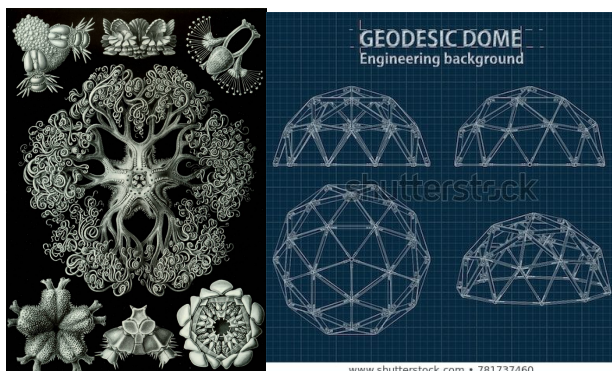
Shogan, American author and academic serving as [Archivist of the United States](#) since May 17, 2023,
I swear I read it initially as SHOGUN... In my jail cell...





Panel A: An illustration showing how MRI can take cross-sectional images at any angle through the body. Panel B: A 3-D angiogram examining blood vessels coming off the aorta, the artery that connects the output of the heart to the rest of the body. Panel C: Three MRIs of the heart of a patient with a small heart attack, and who has much more heart muscle at risk.NHLBI

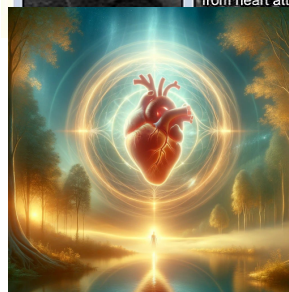
<https://www.nih.gov/research-training/visualizing-heart-attacks>

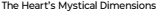


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The heart, often thought of as merely a biological organ essential for pumping blood, holds a deeper, more mystical significance in the tapestry of human life. It is not just an organ of physical survival, but also a symbol of emotional and spiritual vitality. Throughout history, the heart has been revered as the seat of the soul, the source of love, and a gateway to higher consciousness. In this exploration, we delve into the heart's enigmatic power—not only as the core of our physical being but also as a potent symbol that bridges the physical and the spiritual realms.

The heart's significance extends beyond its physical function; it's a conduit of an unseen energy that influences our lives in profound ways. This energy, often described as a magnetic field, is believed to play a crucial role in the law of attraction, impacting our personal experiences and connections with the world. The idea that the heart could emit a powerful field that attracts and interacts with the energies around us opens a fascinating dialogue between science, spirituality, and personal well-being.





The heart's role as a mystical and spiritual entity is a recurring theme in many cultural, religious, and philosophical narratives. It's often described as the home of the human soul, a central point where the divine and mortal intertwine. In many spiritual...

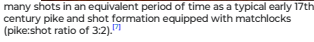
<https://medium.com/bouncin-and-behavin-academy/mystical-magnetic-heart-8b1af18cfeab>

A little history in the flint lock, quit interesting to take note of...

The first proto-flintlock was the snaplock, which was probably invented shortly before 1517 and was inarguably in use by 1547.^[2] Their cost and delicacy limited their use; for example around 1662, only one in six firearms used by the British royal army was a snapaunce, the rest being matchlocks.^[3] The development of firearm lock mechanisms had proceeded from the matchlock to wheellock to the earlier flintlocks (snaplock, snapaunce, miquelet, and doglock) in the previous two centuries, and each type had been an improvement, contributing design features to later firearms which were useful. Le Bourgeois fitted these various features together to create what became known as the flintlock or true flintlock.

Flintlock firearms differed from the then more common and cheaper to manufacture matchlock arms in that they were fired by the spark of the flint against the powder charge rather than by the burning of a lighted match. The lighted match (it was then called) "match". This was particularly important with men armed with muskets guarding artillery trains where a lighted cord ("match") would have been a dangerous fire hazard. Such men armed with these flintlocks were called "fusiliers" as flintlocks were then called "fusils" (from the French word for flint). They were used by elite infantry, scouts, artillery guards (as noted), and private individuals in European armies throughout most of the 16th and 17th centuries, though matchlocks continued to overwhelmingly outnumber them.²¹ The early Dutch States Army used flintlocks on its infantry from the late 16th century, and on its artillery from the 1620s and true flintlocks by 1640. While it is known that the Dutch were the first power to adopt the flintlock as the standard infantry weapon, the exact chronology of the transition is uncertain.²²

The new flintlock system quickly became popular and was known and used in various forms throughout Europe by 1630, although the earliest flintlock muskets were still very unreliable. Examples of early flintlock muskets can be seen in the painting "Marie de' Medici as Bellona" by **Rubens** (painted around 1622–1625). These flintlocks were in use alongside older firearms such as matchlocks for much of the 17th century, and for the next 200 years. The last major European power to standardize the flintlock was the **Holy Roman Empire**, when in 1702 the Emperor instituted a law that all military firearms be flintlocks. By 1750, the matchlock was "scrapped." The "true" flintlock was less expensive to manufacture than earlier flintlocks, which along with general economic development allowed every European soldier to have one by the 1750s. The flintlock was also much more reliable and could be reloaded roughly twice as fast, misfired far less often, and were easier to use in various environments due to the fact that they did not require a match. The flintlock was also used in the American Civil War for infantry combat; by one calculation, a formation equipped entirely with flintlocks (with paper cartridges) could output ten times as



Various breech-loading flintlocks were developed starting around 1650. The most popular action has a barrel that was unscrewed from the rest of the gun. This is more practical on pistols because of the shorter barrel length. This type is known as a **Queen Anne pistol** because it was during **her** reign that it became popular (although it was actually introduced in the reign of King **William III**). Another type has a removable screw plug set into the side or top or bottom of the barrel. A large number of sporting rifles were made with this system, as it allowed easier loading compared with muzzle loading with a tight-fitting bullet and patch.

One of the more successful was the system built by Isaac de la Chaumette starting in 1704. The barrel could be opened by three revolutions of the triggerguard, to which it was attached. The plug stayed attached to the barrel and the ball and powder were loaded from the top. This system was improved in the 1770s by Colonel [Patrick Ferguson](#) and 100 experimental rifles used in the [American Revolutionary War](#). The only two flintlock breech loaders to be produced in quantity were the Hall and the Crespi. The first was invented by [John Hall](#) and patented c. 1817.³¹ It was issued to the U.S. Army as the [Model 1819 Hall Breech Loading Rifle](#).³²

The Hall rifles and carbines were loaded using a combustible [paper cartridge](#) inserted into the upward tilting breechblock. Hall rifles leaked gas from the often poorly fitted action. The same problem affected the muskets produced by Giuseppe Crespì and adopted by the Austrian Army in 1771. Nonetheless, the Crespì System was experimented with by the British during the [Napoleonic Wars](#), and percussion Halls guns saw service in the [American Civil War](#).

Flintlock weapons were commonly used until the mid 19th century, when they were replaced by [percussion lock](#) systems. Even though they have long been considered obsolete, flintlock weapons continue to be produced today by manufacturers such as Pedersoli, Euroarms, and Armi Sport. Not only are these weapons used by modern re-enactors, but they are also used for hunting, as many U.S. states have dedicated hunting seasons for black-powder weapons, which includes both flintlock and percussion lock weapons.

A heavily decorated 18th-century Bondikula flintlock musket from the [Kingdom of Kandy](#) is an example of flintlock usage in Asia

muskets known to the Bondikula known for its unique bifurcated butt and heavy ornamentation. These were widely used during the 17th-18th centuries.^{[9][12]} In China, some flintlocks had been acquired and illustrated by 1635, but they were not adopted by the army.^[13] An 1836 British report about the Qing dynasty's military strength noted that all Chinese firearms were "ill-made" matchlocks, with no flintlocks or any of the other "tribes of firearm."^[14]

